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## Turner deputy retires from Navy, takes Pentagon intelligence post

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Washington—Adm. Daniel J. Murphy, a deputy to Adm. Stansfield Turner, director of central intelligence, has abruptly quit his post, retired from uniformed service and signed on for a high-level civilian job in the Defense Department's intelligence hierarchy.

The fast switch is regarded as a coup for Harold Brown, Secretary of Defense, and a sign of bureaucratic skirmishing related to Carter administration plans for reorganizing the various intelligence services.

Because of President Carter's strongly expressed opposition to "double-dipping" by military retirees, that issue also is raised in Admiral Murphy's job switch. He will draw a portion (estimated at about \$20,000) of his retired pay besides the \$47,500 annual pay for his civilian intelligence job.

Also, Secretary Brown must get a waiver from the Civil Service Commission to the rule that a retired military man may not be named to a Defense Department civilian post in the first six months following retirement.

Mr. Brown obviously was anxious enough to have Admiral Murphy's services in intelligence work that he was

quite willing to surmount those administrative hurdles.

A key issue in current intelligence reorganization studies is how much centralized control of all national intelligence efforts is to be lodged in Admiral Turner. As director of central intelligence, he is head of the Central Intelligence Agency and overseer of other federal intelligence work in the foreign field.

The CIA role is clearcut, but the overseer's job has always been fuzzy because it involves chiefly military intelligence activities of the various defense agencies.

There is built-in tension between the Secretary of Defense's office and that of the director of central intelligence.

Admiral Murphy, a former 6th Fleet commander in the Mediterranean and before that a military assistant to the secretary of defense, has been since May, 1976, the deputy to the central intelligence director in charge of overseeing intelligence matters other than those related to the CIA.

In other words, he was the deputy most closely concerned with issues of interest to the Pentagon. In crossing the street to the Defense Department, he becomes a valuable associate of Secretary Brown in strengthening his own department's military intelligence activities and in contributing to the government-wide reorganiza-

tion studies and execution.

Those studies, called PRM-11 (for Presidential Review Memorandum 11), are expected to be ready for Mr. Carter's consideration late this month, informed sources said.

Admiral Murphy was, of course, already installed in his intelligence job when Mr. Carter tapped Admiral Turner for the top post after Congress caused withdrawal of his nomination of Theodore C. Sorensen.

That meant that two of the Navy's allotted 10 full admirals were serving in posts outside the naval service, and it seemed to some inevitable that Admiral Murphy in due course would return to the Navy.

The retired admiral is to be Mr. Brown's director of policy review for intelligence policy and requirements. After expected congressional approval of certain Pentagon reorganization plans, Admiral Murphy is to become deputy undersecretary of defense, a change in title but not in function.

Of total estimated federal expenditures on intelligence work of \$5 billion to \$7 billion a year, the Pentagon accounts for about 75 per cent. This is because it operates the expensive satellite and other electronic systems that monitor Soviet military developments.